

CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5080. 號八十月十年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1879.

日四初月九年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 132, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & CO. Swatow, CAMPBELL & CO. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO. Foochow, HENDER & CO. Shanghai, LANE, GRAYSON & CO. and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LANE, GRAYSON & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL,.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND,.....\$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—HON. W. KESWICK.
R. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs ADAMSON, BELL & Co., to sell by Public Auction, (For account of whom it may concern,) ON

TUESDAY,

the 4th of November next,

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract.)

The British Barque

"CHOCOLA,"

as she now lies at Anchor off Yow-Mah-TEE. She was built of Oak and Elm at NANTES in 1868, and is well and favorably known on this Coast. She is well found in Sails and Gear generally, has 2 BOWER ANCHORS, each with 100 fathoms Cable; also 1 SPARE ANCHOR and 2 KEDGES. She has been recently opened for survey, and is still open for inspection.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs ADAMSON, BELL & Co., or to the Auctioneers.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

HUGHES & LEGGIE,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 11, 1879. no4

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, shortly, on a day to be hereafter named, unless previously disposed of by private contract,—

THE HONGKONG DISTILLERY, Situate at East Point, Hongkong, now in Complete Working Order, and Capable of Distilling upwards of 2,000 Gallons daily. The Property is of a most valuable nature, comprising THREE PIECES OF GROUND close to the water, viz.—Inland Lots Nos. 749, 781 and 782, with the Substantially Built DWELLING HOUSE and BUSINESS PREMISES, erected specially for the purpose only a few years since, together with the MACHINERY, ENGINES, STILL, VANS, STOCK, and TRADE FURNITURE and FITTINGS.

For further Particulars, apply to Messrs SHARP, TOLLER, and JOHNSON,

Solicitors, Supreme Court House, Hongkong.

Hongkong, March 5, 1879.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office will be held at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.

Hongkong, October 11, 1879. oc31

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

BY RECENT ARRIVALS.

DEVOS'S NONPAREIL KEROSENE OIL (Certified 150° Fire Test).
The New Students' READING LAMPS for Nonpareil Kerosene, (are perfectly Safe and give a Light equal to, but more mellow than Gas).
AMERICAN FLOOR OIL-CLOTH in New Patterns.

LIGNUM, the New FLOOR-CLOTH for Halls and surrounding Billiard Tables.

Royal IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

COLT'S POCKET DERRINGER PISTOLS.

AMERICAN DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

PERAMBULATORS. RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS.

BRIDLES. GARDENING TOOLS.

HORSE CLIPPERS. CUMSHAW TEA.

TODDY KETTLES. RUG STRAPS.

LAWN TENNIS SETS. PAINT BOXES.

PENKNIVES. RAZORS. SCISSORS.

SPONGES. PLAYING CARDS. PERFUMERY.

CHUBB'S CASH BOXES. New MEERSCHAUMS.

Well-Seasoned MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS.

UNDERSHIRTS and ASSORTED HOSIERY.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER and LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

New SCARFS, TIES, BRACES, &c.

WALKING STICKS and UMBRELLAS.

GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.

Fresh HAM and CHEESE. New HATS.

COIR DOOR MATS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. no1

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

BEG to intimate to all Desiring to Subscribe to ENGLISH, AMERICAN, FRENCH or GERMAN NEWSPAPERS or MAGAZINES for the Whole or Half of the Year 1880—that all Orders must be Received by the First WEEK in November to insure their arrival. A Revised List is now ready and can be obtained on application. All Papers delivered immediately on receipt of Mail. Special Arrangements made with Clubs and Societies.

QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong, October 17, 1879. oc31

HONGKONG RACES—1880.

THIS MEETING will take place on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, 24th, and 25th FEBRUARY, 1880.

GENTLEMEN having suggestions to offer or presentations to make are invited to communicate with the Clerk of the Course on or before the 20th instant.

THE HONGKONG DERBY. A SWEEPSTAKES of \$20 each, Half forfeit, if Declared on or before the Day of Closing Entries—with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies bond fide Griffins at Date of Entry, (WEDNESDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1880). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second, 20 per cent.; Third, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lbs. One Mile and a half. (NOMINATIONS CLOSE ON MONDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1879—Addressed to the Clerk of the Course at the HONGKONG CLUB).

By Order,

L. B. FRIEND,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879. oc21

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have THIS DAY been appointed LLOYD'S AGENTS at this Port.

MARTIN, DYCE & Co.

Batavia, August 1, 1879. oc23

F. VINCENT.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT, AND STOREKEEPER, HONGKONG.

BEGS to inform his Patrons and the Public generally that he has received a Large Assortment of FRENCH WINES, LIQUORS, SPIRITS, and STORES of the Best Quality (French Produce).

N.B.—F. V. is ready to supply at any of the Coast Ports, as well as in Hongkong, any quantity that may be required to suit Purchasers.

F. VINCENT,

No. 4, Peel Street.

Hongkong, October 10, 1879. no10

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, and to the 30th JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879, in order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st OCTOBER NEXT will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879. no1

Intimations.

HONGKONG ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERLY ROOM, 11th Oct. 1879.
RECRUIT and M. L. GUN DRI. Lst MURRAY BATTERY on TUESDAYS, at 5.15 p.m., at which all MEMBERS who have not passed these DRILLS are requested to attend.

FIELD GUN DRILL at the North BARRACKS on THURSDAYS, at 5.15 p.m.

A. COXON,

Captain-Commandant H. K. A. V.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the SOCIETY will be held at its HEAD OFFICE, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the Purpose of Receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of Accounts for the Year 1878, and for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1879.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, October 11, 1879. oc27

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire Godowns to be let.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. no1

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

A TENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TALLS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 13th October, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, 20th October.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 20th July, inclusive.

By Order,
RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.

Shanghai, October 1, 1879. no6

NOTICE.

A RESIDENCE Wanted by the 31st instant. The CAINE Road or that NEIGHBOURHOOD preferred.

Apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Intimations.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

UNDER instructions from the Court of the Directors I have To-day handed over (in charge of this BRANCH of the BANK to Mr E. G. MOBERLY, J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

Hongkong, October 16, 1879. oc19

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

Le Gouvernement de la Cochinchine mettra en adjudication le 3 novembre prochain un SERVICE MEN-DEUR et DIRECT PAR BATEAU à VAPEUR entre Saigon, le Tonquin, et Pulo Condor. Le cahier des charges peut être consulté à la Chancellerie du Consulat de France.

Hongkong, le 9 Octobre, 1879.

Le Chancelier p. i.,

J. LE GLAY.

FRENCH CONSULATE.

THE Government of Yoghin-china invite TENDERS for a DIRECT MONTHLY SERVICE by STEAMER between Saigon, Tonquin, and Pulo Condor; Tenders to be opened on the 3rd November next.

Full Particulars may be seen at the French Consulate.

J. LE GLAY,
Acting Chancelier.

Hongkong, October 9, 1879. oc26

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HUGO.

The Steamship "GLENAGLES" will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY Next, the 19th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, October 17, 1879. oc19

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Steamship "KWANGTUNG," Captain ABERT, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at Daylight, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, October 17, 1879. oc21

OCCEIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

The Steamship "QUEEN," Captain J. MITCHELL, will be despatched on THURSDAY, October 23rd, at Noon.

FIRST-CLASS FARE to LONDON, \$300.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the AGENTS of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 16, 1879. oc23

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "DEUO LYON," Capt. R. J. BROWN, will be despatched on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "ORIENTES," Capt. J. K. WEBSTER, will be despatched on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 14, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

Taking Cargo, and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Company's Steamer "OCEAN,"

H. WEBSTER, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, October 17, 1879. oc30

Shipping.

For Sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,

BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the following FIRST-CLASS
S T O R E S, &c.
L. "OCEANIC,"
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.
Pine Apple CHEESE.
Limburg CHEESE.
Sap Sago CHEESE.
Prime Gilroy CHEESE.
Fine Eastern HAMS.
Fine Eastern BACON.
Prime Smoked SALMON.
Smoked HERRINGS.
Boston MACKEREL.
SALMON BELLIES.
Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.
Pickled OX-TONGUES.
Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.
SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.
Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.
"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
BICKORY NUTS.
PECAN NUTS.
BRAZIL NUTS.
PEANUTS.
COMB HONEY in Frames.
Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.
BROOKHAM TURKEY & TONGUE.
Do. LUN H TONGUE.
Do. Compressed HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed HAM.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.
L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed TONGUE.
Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
Assorted Devilled MEATS.
Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER CAKES.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA BISCUITS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYSTER BISCUITS.

WATER BISCUITS per Pound.

OATMEAL in Casks.

Fresh CORNMEAL.

Cracked WHEAT.

BUCK WHEAT.

RYE FLOUR.

HOMINY.

Cutting's Assorted JELLIES in Glass Pots.

Cutting's Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.

Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.

Do. Pickled LIMES.

Do. Stuffed PEPPERS.

Do. ASPARAGUS.

Do. Asst. Corned VEGETABLES.

Do. Assorted PICKLES.

Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.

Split PEAS.

Mess' PORK and BEEF.

Borden's Condensed MILK (very fresh).

Do. Do. Do.

Crosse & Blackwell's

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

Mulsow's

Assorted German SAUCES.

Do. Do. VEGETABLES.

Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

Philippe & Canaud's

SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

John Motz & Sons'

Celebrated Family STORES.

Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.

Truffled SAUSAGES.

Cambridge SAUSAGES.

Bologna SAUSAGES.

Pork SAUSAGES. SAVOIRS.

SALMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).

HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES.

Kippers HERRINGS. BLOATERS.

HERRINGS a la SARDINE.

OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS!

BOOKS!!

BOOKS!!!

The Latest and most Popular

NOVELS.

By First-Class Authors.

DICTIONARIES,

&c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress

of India."

TOBACCO.

Specialty Selected CIGARS.

Cavite CHEROOTS.

Princess CHEROOTS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Princess CIGARS.

Arcoeros CIGARS.

Vegueros CIGARS.

Choice No. 3 Melsing CHEROOTS.

Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.

Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING

PISTOLS.

Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog"

REVOLVERS.

SMITH and WESSON'S REVOLVERS.

COL'S DERINGER PISTOLS AND

REVOLVERS.

CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, October 18, 1879.

For Sale.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co's

CHAMPAGNE,
awarded the
GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.
DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:
Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.
Pinta.....\$18 " " of 2 doz.
MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co's CHAMPAGNE,

In Quarts and Pinta.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI, or, THE FUNDAMENTS OF

NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND

POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures,
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,

Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1879.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,

in English and Chinese, con-

taining the Names of all the most

important Companies, Institutions

and Mercantile Houses in the

Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50

per dozen.

At the "China Mail Office."

To Let.

MARINE HOUSE.—The ROOMS now

occupied as the COMMERCIAL EX-

CHANGE, and a GODOWN behind the same.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, October 11, 1879.

TO LET.

A Large and very commodious OFFICE,

FIRST FLOOR, connected with

PRIVATE ROOMS.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.,

Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, October 6, 1879. nol

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in

GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF

BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS

GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR

UNFURNISHED,

BONHAM ROAD,

WITH LARGE TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to

SHARP & DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central,

late Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE

COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at

Current Rates. Considerable Reduction

in Premium for LIFE Insurance in

China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn80

YANGTZE INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000

PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000

SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 206,370

TOTAL CAPITAL and AC-

CUMULATION, 25th

April, 1879.....Tls. 856,370

Directors.

F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

M. W. BOYD, Esq. W. MEYERINK, Esq.

C. LUCAS, Esq. S. D. WARR, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,

Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,

Agent,

8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on Marine Risks to all

parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 1/2 % for interest

on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS

of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be

annually distributed among all Contributors

of Business in proportion to the Premium

paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 10080

INSURANCE.

SWISS LLOYD

TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY

OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE

RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3jn80

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on

Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles

of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,

are distributed annually to Contributors

whether Shareholders or not, in proportion

to the net amount of Premium contributed

by each, the remaining third being carried

to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

China and Japan, and at Singapore,

Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance

granted at the rates of Premium current at

the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and

Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong

for the above Company, are prepared

to grant Policies against FIRE, to the

extent of £10,000 on any Building, or

on Merchandise in the same, at the

usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20

per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above

Company, are prepared to grant In-

surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant

Policies against Fire to the extent of

\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored

therein, at current local rates, subject to a

Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agents for the above Corporation are

prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either

here, in London or at the principal Ports

of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at

current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding

£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF

MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling

of which is paid up £ 100,000 "

Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 "

Annual Income £ 250,000 "

THE Undersigned have been appointed

Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,

and Hankow, and are prepared to grant

Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE

COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant</

Intimations.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

Treble Waterproof & F3 Quality Percussion Caps,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breach-loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

And every description of Sporting Ammunition.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,

Patentees and Manufacturers,

57, Upper Thames Street, London.

40079 1f 13c 4ap80

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER and BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 25, 50, 100, AND 250, 1/6, 1/3, 1/2, AND 1/1.

OAKLEY'S

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS.

PREVENTS DIRT FROM GETTING INTO THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S

SILVERSMITHS SOAP.

(NON-MERCURIAL) FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 60, EACH.

OAKLEY'S

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD.

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1/4, 1/2, 3/4, AND 1, EACH, IN 10 BOXES.

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF

WELLINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52t 17my80

WASHING BOOKS.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office. Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

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Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.
Rihang-blanc, Jockey Club, and other perfumes. Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine, Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

Registered trade mark—an Heraldic Rose. 95, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

31my79 1w 52t

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army Med. Staff) IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; being he regretted that he had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—diphtheria, fever, croup, &c.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diarrhoea, and is the only specific in cholera and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, toothache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (December 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.

"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chlorodyne; that it is always right to use his preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1/4, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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Intimations.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London, N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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THE SAFEST MILD PLEASANTLY TASTING CONSTITUTIONAL, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

FLUID MAGNESIA.

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Bramar Castle*, THOMSON, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1879. cc20

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Radnorshire*, DAVIES, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed, at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 13, 1879. cc20

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship *OCEANIC* are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at Wanchai, from whence delivery may be obtained, on countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 25th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 14, 1879. cc21

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. A. V. A.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 11 a.m. To-morrow, the 16th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879. cc22

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glennagles* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. To-day.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, October 17, 1879. cc24

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

BRITISH BARQUE HARRINGTON, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, October 7, 1879. cc

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "NIGATA MARU" FROM KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after Tuesday, the 14th instant, will be landed and stored at Consignees' expense and risk.

MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. Co.,
8, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, October 13, 1879.

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)
PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Undersigned in the Chinese Mail, 華字日報 (Wah Tze Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877.

CHUN AYIN.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Undersigned has LEASED the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHUN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is able to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG OHIM,
Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.
Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt. J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WM. H. DEITZ, American barkentine, Capt. Kendrick.—Chong Woo.

H. UPMANN, German barque, Captain H. G. Weber.—Eduard Schellbass & Co.

BESTHOVEN, German barque, Captain Hajje.—Melchers & Co.

SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, Capt. Gibbs.—Captain.

To-day's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales-Rooms, Praya, on

MONDAY,

the 20th October, 1879, at Noon,—
(For account of the concerned.)

Ex S. S. "Orestes,"
17 Bags COFFEE.
(More or less damaged.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1879. cc20

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 21st October, at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

4 cases Assorted Cream Laid Envelopes.

2 cases Cream Laid Note Paper.

1 case Chintz Alhambra Quilts.

8 bales Scarlet Blankets, assorted weights.

5 bales Green Blankets, 7-lbs.

1 case All Wool Fancy Striped Flannel.

50 pieces English Bunting, assorted colors.

1 case 200 doz. Huckaback Towels.

Socks, Wool Scarves, Mitts, Under-shirts, Tweeds, Cloth, Meltons.

5 cases English Hams in tin-lined Cases.

27 cases Champagne.

45 cases Cognac Brandy.

25 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky.

Morton's Oilman's Stores, Borden's Milk, Preserved Lobsters, Pie Fruits and Table Fruits in tins.

40 bags White California Beans (fresh).

15 cases Sardines.

10 cases Glassware.

1 case Well-Assorted TOYS.

Revolvers, Pin and Central Fire, with Cartridges.

50 drums Hubbuck's Pale Boiled Linseed Oil.

15 coils Russian Rope, 3 stranded.

50 boxes Candles.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

Also,
3 cases Anyline DYES.
(More or less damaged.)

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Oct. 18, 1879. cc21

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship
"DIAMANTE"
Capt. THERRAUD, will be de-
parted for the above Port
on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1879. cc22

FOR HOIHOW AND PAKHOL.

The Steamship
"HAINAN,"
Captain CONNOR, will have
immediate despatch for the
above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, October 18, 1879.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18, *Caribbrooke*, British steamer, 960, H. Wharton, Singapore Oct. 11, General.—BUN HIN CHAN.

Oct. 18, *Diamante*, British steamer, 514, E. Thebaud, Amoy Oct. 16, and Swatow 17, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Oct. 18, *Bubuan*, Spanish steamer, 338, Juan de Ajubia, Manila Oct. 14, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Oct. 18, *Lizzie*, British 3-m. schooner, 223, S. Hallon, Amoy Oct. 14, Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

Oct. 18, *Yothung*, British steamer, 386, D. McDougall, Swatow Oct. 17, General.—KWOK ACHONG.

Oct. 18, *Kashgar*, British steamer, 1315, E. T. Baker, Bombay Sept. 30, Galle Oct. 5, Penang 9, and Singapore 12, Malls and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 18, *Atholl*, for Swatow.

18, *Christina*, for Saigon.

18, *Penedo*, for Saigon.

18, *Johanna Smith*, for Bangkok.

18, *Ava*, for Shanghai.

18, *Volga*, for Yokohama.

18, *Puyew*, for Shanghai.

18, *Tigre*, for Marseilles, &c.

18, *Nigata Maru*, for Kobe, &c.

CLEARED.

Kalaja, for London.

Kirkland, for Whampoa.

Glennagles, for Yokohama, &c.

Caribbrooke, for Swatow & Amoy.

Chariton, for Bangkok.

Epsilon, for Canton.

Theta, for Canton.

Kunghow, for Hoihow.

Adolph, for Cebu.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kashgar*, for Hongkong: from Glenelg, Mr A. W. Bain; from Southampton, Dpty. Sur. Gen. W. A. Mackinnon, O.E.; Dpty. Com. E. C. Vanastart; and 2nd Lieut. A. M. Goodrich; from Penang, 14 Chinese, and 2 Chinese for Amoy; from Singapore, 45 Chinese.—For Yokohama: from Southampton, Mrs. Thomas, 3 children and European female servant.—For Shanghai: from Bombay, Mr. J. Fowler; from Venice, Mr. C. von Hennekens.

Per *Caribbrooke*, from Singapore, Messrs Mackintosh, Lamson, and 60 Chinese.

Per *Diamante*, from Amoy and Swatow, 380 Chinese.

Per *Bubuan*, from Manila, 1 Cabbie.

Per *Yothung*, from Swatow, 210 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Tigre*, for Saigon, Messrs Rover and Delmont; for Singapore, Mr G. E. Michell, and 2 Chinese; for Marseilles, Mr and Mrs Frater, and Capt. J. Aschoff.—From Shanghai: for Suez, Mr M. Robins; for Marseilles, Messrs H. B. Morse, and Em. Liebleich.

Per *Ava*, for Shanghai: from Hongkong, Dr. Von der Horck, Messrs M. Pacheco, Z. Just, W. P. Mein, T. Erdmann, and 2 Chinese deck; from Marseilles, Messrs Russell, Sauret, Maire, and Talon.

Per *Volga*, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Mr. Mrs and Miss Jeffray; from Marseilles, Messrs Dixon, Merian, and Cheynet.

Per *Atholl*, for Swatow, 185 Chinese.

Per *Puyew*, for Shanghai, 50 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Diamante* reports: Had strong N.E. monsoon throughout.

The British steamer *Yothung* reports: Fine weather with moderate N.E. winds.

The British steamer *Kashgar* reports: Fine weather to 16th, then N.E. wind with very high sea and sudden squalls with thick rain.

CARGO.

Per S. S. *Tigre*, sailed 18th October, 1879.—For Continent, 2,453 bales Silk, 179 bales Waste Silk, 86 bales Cocoons, 10 bales Filature, 16 cases Silk, 80 cases Silk Worms Eggs, 40 cases Essential Oil, 742 pkgs. Sundries, and 13 cases Treasure (Tls. 38,300).—For London, 1,187 bales Silk, 9 cases Silk, 4,406 half-chests Tea, 5,538 boxes Tea, 450 pkgs. Tea, 14 cases Aniseed Oil, 151 cases Essential Oil, and 41 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—
Per *Caribbrooke*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 19th inst.

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per S. S. *China*, on Monday, the 20th inst. Registry ceases at 11.15 a.m. Mail closes at 11.30 a.m. Late Letters received from 1.10 to 11.30 with 18 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the movable box on board the Packet.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per S. S. *Kashgar*, on Monday, the 20th inst. Registry ceases at 10.45 a.m. Mail closes at 11 a.m. Late Letters received from 1.10 to 11.30 with 18 cents Late Fee. Paid Correspondence may then be posted in the movable box on board the Packet.

For NEW YORK.—
Per barque *Adelaide Norris*, at 8 p.m., on Monday, the 20th inst.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOCHOW.—
Per *Kunghow*, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 20th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA.—
Per *Diamante*, at 1.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

For BANGKOK.—
Per *Danube*, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 22nd inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ADEN, SUEZ, AND LONDON.—
Per *Oceanic*, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday, the 23rd inst.

For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, &c.—
Per *Ocean*, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 30th inst., instead of as previously notified. (12 cent rates.)

MAIL BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *Galle*, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Oct., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c. will be closed as follows:—

2.15 p.m. Registry ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Letters (except for Non-Union Countries) may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

Correspondence for Non-Union West Indies (except the Bahamas and Hayti), Monte Video, Paraguay, and Uruguay cannot be sent by this route.

Hongkong, Sept. 29, 1879. cc22

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet *Ancona* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th October, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *Yangtze* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st November, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India (via Madras), Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS OF CLOSING

THE CONTRACT MAILS.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by both the British and French Contract Packets:—

Day before departure.—
5 p.m.—Money Order Office closes; Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.

Day of departure.—
7 a.m.—Post Office opens.

10 a.m.—Registry of Letters ceases.

Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.

11 a.m.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents until

11.30 a.m.—when the Post Office Closes entirely.

1.40 a.m.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with Late Fee of 18 cents until time of departure.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, October 18.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash, \$555 a 560

" Old " cash, 580

" New Benares, cash, 512

" Old " cash, 580

different parts of the body apparently made by fish. Death resulted from drowning.

An Indian constable proved finding the body at 7 o'clock this morning at the Frays East on the beach on some rough stones, dressed in a jacket but no trousers. The Chinese characters "Yut Yung" were on the jacket. Inquiries had failed to discover deceased's relatives or anything about him. Notices had been posted describing the body so that it might be identified. This inquest was also adjourned till 8 p.m., on Monday next, the 20th instant, to the Magistrate.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB'S OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

This match was played to-day, and the batmen of the Club so successfully played the fast bowling of Butler and Greer that they were not disposed of until 163 runs were marked on the telegraph, a young and rising medium-paced bowler being instrumental in disposing of a couple of most troublesome customers. Forbes and Dunman played well for their runs, but the Officers were lucky in getting rid of Munro and West, the latter being obliged to retire unhurt.

The Officers made, in their innings, 50 runs for 7 wickets, a long day's outing affecting their batting, and at gun fire the match was left drawn, apparently in favor of the Club.

HONGKONG CLUB.

W. Hynes b. Butler,.....	10
H. H. Taylor b. Greer,.....	13
W. Dunman b. Walcott b. Greer,.....	31
S. M. Munro c. Friend b. Butler,.....	12
J. West retired,.....	0
H. De C. Forbes b. Friend,.....	54
H. E. Wodehouse b. Butler,.....	4
A. K. Travers b. Butler,.....	0
A. P. McEwen b. Friend,.....	10
W. H. F. Darby not out,.....	8
R. S. Digby run out,.....	1
Byes,.....	5
Log Byes,.....	3
Wides,.....	2
Total,.....	163

ARMY AND NAVY.

Lt. Friend c. and b. Hynes,.....	5
Lt. Greer, 74th, c. and b. A. K. Travers, 10	
S. B. Butler b. Hynes,.....	3
J. W. Wells, A.R., c. Dunman, b. 0	
Travers,.....	0
Lt. Young, 27th, b. Hynes,.....	0
Dr. Bridges, A.M.D., c. Digby b. A.K. 6	
Travers,.....	0
J. C. Walcott, A.R., b. A. K. Travers, 9	
J. B. McD., B.N., not out,.....	5
N. Clarke, O.S.D., not out,.....	7
Lt. Bennett, 27th, did not bat,.....	1
Lt. Carter, B.N., did not bat,.....	1
Byes,.....	2
Wides,.....	2
No Balls,.....	1
Total,.....	60

RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

VALEDICTORY PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY.

The following Proclamation was published this morning in Macao in the Portuguese and Chinese languages:—

Inhabitants of Macao.—His Majesty the King, having been pleased to recall me from my commission as Governor of this Province, has appointed as my successor the most excellent Colonel of the Army staff Philippe Joaquin de Souza Quintella.

It would be an act of civility on my part, if not a duty on my position, to wait here the arrival of my successor; but the delicate state of my health does not permit me to do so.

The health officers are of opinion that my life will be jeopardised if I continue to reside in the Colony; it is consequently urgently necessary that I should leave by the very next steamer to Europe.

I deliver therefore in the hands of the Executive Council the government of this City, and, with entire confidence in that enlightened corporation, I assure you that public order and the dignity of this Colony will be maintained, and you may calmly wait the arrival of the new Governor.

Inhabitants of Macao.—I bid you goodbye with regret, and it pains me to leave this City which I heartily love.

I entertain the conviction that during the three years of my government I have always done my best for the welfare of this Province. What I have done, the facts will prove and the future will show. If I have committed any mistake, it must be an error of judgment and not of my will.

I arrived here at a very critical period, and the province passed through many other crises not less critical. All this is now fortunately over, and, while thanking Providence, I sincerely wish the prosperity and advancement of Macao.

Inhabitants of Macao.—I bid you again goodbye, and I assure you that I will never forget this city.

VISCONTE DE PAÇO D'ARCOS.

Government House,
Macao, 17th October, 1879.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket).

Saturday, Oct. 18.

OUTING TREES.

Lt. Apo, 31, and Ho Ahun, 30, coolies, were charged with cutting trees on the Stanley Road, and were each fined \$2, or seven days' imprisonment with hard labour.

KIDNAPING.

Wong Achoy, 27, a coolie, and Li Afung, 36, a married woman, accused of kidnapping a child of 6 years of age on the 13th ultimo, were committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

CHARGE OF SELLING SPIRITS WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The keeper of the International Café and Restaurant, Wellington Street, was summoned to-day for selling spirits without a license. After the evidence of a constable who had been supplied with brandy had

been taken, defendant applied for a remand. His Worship remanded the case, till Wednesday next, the 22nd instant.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir John Smale, and Capt. Thomsett, R.N., and Capt. McMurdo, Marine Surveyor, Nautical Assessors.)

Saturday, Oct. 18.

DAMAGES FOR A JUNK RUN DOWN.

SIN KING LOY—Promoveant.

C. RABEN—Impugnant.

Hon. J. Russell, Acting Queen's Advocate, instructed by Mr. E. Sharp, appeared for the Promoveant; Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Messrs Brereton and Wotton, for the Impugnant.

This case was last before the Court on Monday and Wednesday.

Mr. Hayllar now called additional evidence.

Capt. Raben, re-called said:—After the collision I turned and went on the star-board tack. I went to the south of the Lammas.

Yip Ayong, cook on board the *Gustaf*:—I was asleep before the collision. I was woken up by a noise on deck. I went forward to the fore-castle and saw a junk hanging on her. I did not see any light or fire. When I went up on the fore-castle I saw the chief mate standing on a rope under the bows. There was one or two other foreigners on the fore-castle. I went outside on the same rope as the chief mate.

I said, "Hand the children up quickly." I heard the cry, "Save life." I helped two children and one grown-up man on board.

I saw the chief mate help the people up. They were first in the fore part of the vessel. The two children I helped up I took to my cabin. The others afterwards came to the door of my cabin.

The Captain told me to ask how many Chinese there were. They told me there were twelve persons, adults and children. The Captain told me to ask them if they wished to go back to their vessel. They said they were afraid to go back; they thought their vessel would sink, and they wished to remain on board the barque and go to Hongkong. The Captain did not object. I had this conversation with the Chinese Captain; I said to him, "Did you not see the foreign ship?" He said "I did not. When I saw the foreign ship it was too close." I asked him how the collision occurred; he said when he saw the vessel he wished to get out of the way, but couldn't.

I gave the people food, biscuits and tea, a little after twelve o'clock. Between seven and eight o'clock, when we arrived in Hongkong, I gave them rice and pork, but they did not take it; they had not the heart to eat. At eight o'clock they had biscuits and tea. At twelve noon I again gave them biscuits and tea. They took a little. I did not say there was no rice on board. There was a great quantity on board, all fit for use as provisions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell:—I do not know which one I was talking to; it was dark at night. They said they had to thank me for saving their lives. One or two said so.

By the Court:—When I asked them, by directions of the Captain, if they wished to go back to their boat, I do not recollect whether the boat was in sight or not. I did not see it. I told them the Captain wished to know if they wished to go on board the junk or go on shore. They said they did not wish to go to the junk. It was dark and I could not see the junk. It was five or six minutes after I heard the crash before I looked over the ship's side. I did not see any masts when I ran forward. I did not hear the crash of masts falling. I saw neither masts nor sails. There was no light. Both masts must have been broken over, or I should have seen them. There must have been masts before the collision, but there were none standing when I went to the bows of the vessel. I did not know anything of a fire on the junk afterwards. I did not see any fire on the sea. I went to sleep again about two o'clock.

Wong Soo:—I am a sampan man in this harbour, No. 224. I remember the *Gustaf* coming here about 6 o'clock in the morning on the 22nd September last. I took the junk's crew to the second junk at Little Kowloon. The Captain told me, on the third day, to go to little Kowloon and see if the wreck was there. I saw the fishing people still on the second junk. I asked them about their junk. I asked one of the men, but it was dark and I do not know whether it was the Captain or not. I asked if they had got their junk or not. They said they had not.

Mr. Hayllar then addressed the Court on behalf of the Impugnant. He said this, like most other cases of collision, was one replete with conflicting evidence. The whole case rested on the credibility of the witnesses of the two sides. He had to a great extent to leave himself in the hands of the assessors in dealing with the evidence, as a landman necessarily was at a disadvantage dealing with nautical terms. It was clearly evident that when the junk was seen a collision was inevitable and the Captain's seamanship in such circumstances should not be criticised as in a calmer moment. The niceties of seamanship could not be adhered to in such straits. The Captain did the best he could, and he hoped that not the slightest negligence could be laid to his charge. So far as the manoeuvres to avoid a collision were concerned no blame could be attached to the captain.

With regard to the look-out man he seemed to be a well educated and respectable man, and gave his evidence in an intelligible manner, and no doubt spoke the truth. The night was so dark that no object could be seen with the human eye, and he did not think that even with the glasses the junk could have been picked out sooner. Unless there was a light burning, or until she came out from the shadow of the land and sailed out into the open, the junk could not be seen. The question was, Did the junk people make a mistake in not putting up a light on such a dark night? His evidence showed there was no light. But if it was believed, as the junk people swore, that there was a light, then the question was whether it was not obscured by the mast or by the mainsail. There was the complete proof that nobody on board the barque saw any light. With regard to the law on the point, that these shipping junks are not bound by the law to carry lights, he remarked that fishing boats in England were under certain rules which bound them to carry lamps or bear or show some warning. It was only common

sense and reason that all such craft should be expected to protect themselves in some way. He submitted in this case that if there was any light shown at all it was obscured in some way or other. Mr. Hayllar then reviewed the evidence to show that if the cook's statement was true the whole of the evidence of the junk people was altogether worthless. The whole of the junk people's evidence as to what led up to the collision, as to how, when and where it occurred, the course of the vessels at the time &c., was affected if the evidence of the cook was to be believed. That witness had given his evidence in a straightforward manner, and he contended that his evidence must be believed. The Court could judge of the man's trustworthiness by his appearance and the way in which he gave his evidence. They must either believe that he told the truth in the witness box or that he came there prepared to tell and told a series of most deliberate falsehoods. With regard to the slur that had been cast on the humanity of those in command of the *Gustaf*, it was proved beyond a doubt that there was not the slightest attempt made to get them to leave the ship and go on board their own ship again. All that was said—and it was a very natural question—was, what did they wish to do? And as to denying them food there were, it was proved, two men well fed very shortly after they came on board. What earthly object, he asked, could any one possibly have in such a course as depriving a few rescued fishermen of the little they required for sustenance and comfort. It was so unlike sailors he would not be believed. He had called the best evidence he could to rebut the charge. In conclusion the learned Counsel referred to the different statements made in the witness box and to the sampan man who landed them as to why they wanted to go to Yow-mah-tee. The sampan man was an independent witness; was not even the sampan man usually engaged by the ship. The evidence of the junk people had been disproved entirely on that point, and disproved on one point it was rendered worthless as a whole.

His Lordship, Mr. Hayllar having briefly stated his position, asked: "Then do you say that the junk people were entirely to blame?"

Mr. Hayllar: No, we say it was an inevitable accident. We could not possibly have provided against it. Supposing the junk carried no light it was so. We do not wish to put it on any higher ground.

The Chief Justice then put into Mr. Hayllar's hand a letter addressed to the improver by the legal advisers of Capt. Raben, and suggested that he should explain it if he thought it desirable or necessary. We judge, said his Lordship, of the unknown by the known.

Mr. Hayllar did not know he had anything to do with the letter. If his Lordship meant that the Captain's ruling of the law was to override his (Mr. Hayllar's) then

The Chief Justice: No; but when a witness states that to be a fact which he in this Court afterwards states is not a fact, and states it with an apparent object, there is a misstatement which tests his veracity. He contradicts himself.

Mr. Hayllar: But he says he gave no such instructions.

His Lordship: I am bound to believe this. I am bound to say this of Mr. Brereton, as for every practitioner now practising in this Court, that he never stated as a fact anything which he was not instructed to state as a fact. That paragraph 2 is a plain assertion that damage was done to the barque.

Mr. Hayllar: The damage done was found to be so trifling, a plug-bolt was a little twisted or something of that sort, that it was not worth making any noise about. It was at the same time quite possible that such damage had been done that this course would have been requisite.

The Chief Justice: That is an assertion pregnant with the meaning that damage had been done, and that assertion is made with what motive?

The paragraph in question set forth that when the full amount of damage caused to the barque had been ascertained, proceedings would be taken to recover the same from the owners of the *Loy Hop*; the letter was written in answer to that from the solicitors for the master of the *Loy Hop*, demanding the value of his junk sunk by the *Gustaf*.

Mr. Hayllar stated that all the paragraph in question amounted to was a notice that whatever damage had been done to the barque the junk would be held responsible for.

The Chief Justice: But it does more; it asserts that damage was done, and Captain Raben tells us here that no damage was done.

Mr. Hayllar said that what Capt. Raben stated in the witness box of course overrode everything else. The correspondence was simply one solicitor playing against another. This paragraph was, he should say, an attempt to bluff the other player. It was a game not entirely unknown in this Colony, and quite common elsewhere.

The Chief Justice: What! to misstate facts.

Mr. Hayllar: If your Lordship chooses to put it in that very unpleasant way you may, but I say the paragraph simply means, "If we find you have done the barque any damage we shall claim against you. I should like to know how many clients ever see the letters their solicitors write for them. Captain Raben never saw this letter. The letter set forth in the first para: "We are instructed to reply to your letter of the—date." He had simply put the matter in his solicitors' hand and left them to do the best they could with it. It was such a common case when two vessels came in collision that both were injured—indeed so extremely unusual when they were not—that any solicitor writing a letter on behalf of either would naturally put it in. Such a para. as this he (Mr. Hayllar) should, certainly say simply means, "If any damage is done we shall hold you responsible."

The Chief Justice: If it had been put conditionally the case would have been entirely different.

Mr. Hayllar: I call it "bluffing." All solicitors do it.

The Chief Justice: Bluffing?

Mr. Hayllar: Yes, my Lord. It's a term in "Poker,"—Brag. To check your opponent.

His Lordship: If a client instructs his solicitor to write to the other side "black is white" it is the solicitor's duty to do so. "I am instructed to inform you that black is white." But he must be instructed and must let that fact appear.

Hon. Mr. Russell then addressed the Court for the promoveant. He read the letter as his Lordship read it. And he

would in this connection refer the Court to the Captain's evidence that when coming ashore that day he examined the vessel and ascertained himself no damage was done. He called attention to the straightforward way in which his Chinese witnesses had given their evidence; he had never heard Chinese evidence given more straightforwardly. He contended that they had shown themselves the witnesses of truth. They could not have told such a consistent reasonable narrative if it were false without coaching, and hard and able coaching too. And that they could have got this was much more improbable than that they were telling the truth.

The Chief Justice: The case is this, that it is altogether perjury on the one side or altogether perjury on the other.

Mr. Russell did not say so. Continuing, he remarked that it was not necessary for the junk to have lights at all. Yet there was a lamp on the mast; there was a large fire at which food was being cooked; there must have been a glare from it. These warnings must have been seen had there been a proper look out on the barque. There was not. The man did not call out till after the Captain and the Pilot, who were 100 feet further away from it than he was, had observed the junk. He quoted authorities to show that those who were on the junk and saw and knew what had been done and what was going on were better able to prove the state of affairs than those who were on another vessel and could only say that they didn't see anything. As to the people being asked to go on board their junk again, he drew attention to a direct contradiction of the chief mate's evidence by the Captain's; and upheld the accuracy of the junk witnesses; remarking that this matter was no part of his case, but was introduced by some question showing a train of thought that had arisen in his Lordship's mind. Much the same argument applied to the matter of the food. He left the matter in the hands of the Court.

His Lordship said that he and the assessors would consult together, and the decision would be given in a few days. Whether the collision occurred by the barque running into the junk's stern or bows he did not see how it could be made out on a luvitable accident. If she struck her on the side, then a nice question arose as to whether the *Gustaf* took the proper measures and whether the *Loy Hop* was bound to take any measures, to avoid the collision; that would be for the assessors to decide.

Judgment reserved.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS—THE CALENDAR.

The Calendar for the October Criminal Sessions, which commence on Monday, is as follows:—

1. Tang Atim; (1) unlawfully taking away a boy under the age of 14 years with intent to deprive the father of the boy of his possession; (2) unlawfully taking away the same boy with intent to sell him; (3) unlawfully taking away the same boy with intent to procure a ransom for his liberation.

2. The Acheung; highway robbery with violence, being armed.

3. Chan Aohit and Yung Asam; (1) unlawfully detaining a female child under the age of 14 years with intent to sell her; (2) unlawfully detaining the same child with intent to deprive the father of the child of his lawful possession.

4. Lam Awah; highway robbery with violence being armed; (2) unlawfully wounding.

5. Chan Ashing; robbery with violence.

6. Leung Ayan; entering a dwelling house at night with intent to commit a felony and committing a felony therein.

7. Tang Alam; breaking and entering a dwelling house and committing a felony therein.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamship *Kashgar*, Captain E. J. Baker, with the London Mail of the 12th September, arrived this afternoon.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

(For Straits Times.)

BURMAH.

London, Oct. 6.—The Standard publishes a paragraph stating that the India Office has requested the Admiralty to station a sufficient protective force at Rangoon.

London, Oct. 7.—It is understood that at a Cabinet Council held yesterday, the immediate re-assembling of Parliament was discussed. The Times deprecates this action as uncalled for.

AFGHANISTAN.

Simla, Oct. 9.—General Roberts has been attacked near Kabul by a considerable force of Cabulis and Ghilzais. After severe fighting the enemy was repulsed with a heavy loss, 12 guns and 2 standards being captured. British loss 87 killed and wounded.

Simla, Oct. 11.—General Roberts' camped before Kabul on the 8th instant. During the night already reported (Brigade) P. Massey, who had been detached from the main body, succeeded in cutting off the enemy's retreat, and captured 78 guns at Shahpur.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From Indian Papers.)

Peshawar, Sept. 17.—The best formed opinions are that the mutinous Herat troops will keep together as much as possible, with a view to future escape into independent territory, if the British forces occupy Kabul at once. The mutineers would all be known, if muster rolls of the regiments are still existing, and would therefore fear to return to their homes, where they might afterwards be captured. General Maipherson left here to-day for Thull via Kohat. Transport animals are coming in more numerous than was expected. Cholera is still lurking about the station. Bazaar rumours about tribal uneasiness are quite untrustworthy. The formation of the Jumrood camp is simply an initial measure of advance.

Dhara Ghazi Khan, Sept. 19.—General Karim Khan commands the mutineers of the Kohat force, which will march to Gandamak before General Roberts leaves for Kabul.

At Kohat, Sept. 18.—Two troops of the Guides occupied a mine in one of them, a Sikh, and a Hindoo temple at Kabul. The Mahomedan troops struck to the Sikh still he was safe in the mine. Twenty-two great-outlets were saved by the colonel of an Afghan cavalry regiment a prisoner of ours. Sir Louis Cavagnari's banner, washerman, and baker also in Kabul. One of Lieutenant Hamilton's eyes escaped to

Peshawar. None of these were in the Residency. These and Emam Bux and the dooly-bearer who came in are supposed to be the sole survivors of the massacre. Lieut. Hamilton charged and silenced the gun firing into the Residency three times, killing several men each time. The third time the Afghans all fired at him alone, and he was killed.

Colombo, Sept. 28.—A most cruel and brutal murder, as reported, was committed at Gampola on the 27th in open day, pistols being used. Rich and influential men were concerned. Lawlessness is unmitigatingly prevailing. The man who shot is reserved as guilty, and the accomplices are at large. This is the second Unambus proceeding. The Police and the Deputy Queen's Advocate will have to re-investigate the case to have the real culprits and abettors in the dock.

New York, Sept. 4.—The following telegram from Havana, dated yesterday, is published here:—

"The Madrid Government has telegraphed that it will send immediately 20,000 troops and the necessary funds for the maintenance of tranquility in Cuba."

Peshawar, September 18.—The 9th Foot marched in this morning. After transport arrangements have been made for them, they will proceed to Lundi Kotal.

Peshawar, Sept. 18.—The 9th Foot march to-morrow, Saturday, for the Kohat. General Bright, whose command extends westwards from Attock, is still here. Road-making is going on in the Kohat, so that the route for traffic will be fairly good to Lundi Kotal. More cavalry will be sent forward. The 3rd Bengal Cavalry under orders is only waiting for depot men away on leave or detachment to rejoin. Their fighting strength is over three hundred sabres. Other Guides of Sir Louis Cavagnari's escort have turned up at Hoti Murdan. It is now stated that six out of eight sowars, grass-cutting, were killed near Kabul. One worked through the Jughdullak Pass into the Kabul Valley, and was killed at Futehabad. The Ameer's garrison is said to have deserted Daka Fort. The look-out at the outposts from Lundi Kotal with telescopes cannot see any bodies of men about near Daka; all apparently quiet there. Mahomed Khalil, a Molmud Chief, is trying to preach a jihad with no present success. As a good deal of carriage has been sent from Peshawar to the Kurram Valley, an advance this side is looked upon as unlikely for several weeks. The road past Jellalabad is blocked with sand.

Kandahar, Sept. 18.—General Hughes' Brigade is under orders to march in the Kelat-i-Ghilzie direction. The reports of emissaries from Kabul being at work among the Southern Ghilzies, may account for this move, which may be expected to have a tranquillising influence on the tribes. Nothing is yet known of the attitude of Muhammad Tahir Khan, Governor of Kelat-i-Ghilzie. Everything is quiet here, and Shere Ali, the Governor, is actively engaged in procuring supplies for the army.

At Kohat, Sept. 18.—The occupation of Herat and Kurram, combined with the intercourse of the past few months, had a good effect on the population here. Al-laden Khan, brother of Padshah Khan, head of Admedai Ghilzai, is with Sir F. Roberts now, and many headmen of the Jajis are also in. A hostile gathering of the surrounding tribes was anticipated at the end of the Ramzan fast, which concludes to-day; but it is hoped that this may be averted. Twelve regiments and numerous guns are reported to be in Kabul.

Bombay, Sept. 19.—A special telegram to the Bombay Gazette, dated Poona, states that an extra brigade of Bombay troops has been ordered to the frontier, and will concentrate at Sukkur. The existing transport service between Sukkur and Quetta is mostly transferred to the Kurram Valley, so that the Bombay Government must make arrangements de novo to keep up supplies for the Kandahar column. The ponies now being collected are for the Kohat. Bombay is practically supplying transport for all three armies in the field. The transport organization in Beluchistan, and the stores and transport collected during the last campaign, are now proving of inestimable value.

Kohat, Sept. 20.—There is no truth in the rumour that a European official has been killed. The Kohat Pass road is quite safe, though the Afghans are jubilant at Sir Louis Cavagnari's death. The 5th Punjab Cavalry, 13th Bengal Lancers, and the 20th Native Infantry have left for Thull. General Maipherson, who stayed here indisposed, left for the front to-day. There is a great block of officers here en route to the Kurram Valley; carriages forward being scarce.

At Kohat, Sept. 20.—A Moolah has established himself at Matoon, and is preaching a jihad. A pensioner Resalair of the 19th Cavalry, resident in Kabul, has arrived in camp. He confirms the accounts of the outrage. Stray shots fired into the Shutargardan camp wounded some soldiers of the 72nd Highlanders last night. Sir F. Roberts is straining every nerve for an advance. The preparations are progressing rapidly. Transport is the great difficulty, but this is being overcome.

At Kohat, Sept. 20.—There was some firing on the Camp of the 72nd Highlanders last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock. The officers were standing round a woodfire near the mess, and were fired upon from the neighbouring hill-side. Whilst scattering the logs to extinguish the fire, they were again fired on, after which a brisk volley was fired into the camp. One shot struck Private Jackson in the head whilst he was preparing to turn out of the tent. The 72nd's picket sentries returned the fire, and a company was sent up to clear the hill-side. On this, the marauders decamped, first extinguishing a bright beacon they had lit as a sort of rendezvous. These night visitors were probably Ghilzais excited by yesterday's "Red" festival. The city of Kabul, according to the Quarter-master-General's route book, is 230 miles from Kohat by the Kurram route; 190 from Peshawar by the Kohat; 390 from Kandahar by Kelat-i-Ghilzai and Ghuznee, and 367 miles from Balk by the Bamian. A contemporary says it is not generally known that the Herat regiments concerned in the massacre at Kabul are the very regiments that Yakob Khan was in command of before he was persuaded to go to Kabul, and when his father seized and imprisoned him.

Ghazi Khan, Sept. 22.—The Kabulis here have received accounts of a great demoralization which took place at Kabul during the 22nd festival. Fanatics called upon the chiefs to lead them against us. The chiefs agreed, and Yakub Khan, it is confidently believed, sides with the rebels. The Civil and Military Gazette's Kabul correspondent's account of the massacre and the preceding events is believed to be more trustworthy than the Press Commissioner's. General Roberts has completely overawed and brought over the chiefs ordered in. Yesterday, Great block at Thellum pre-

vents, and the troops are delayed at all stations. The Cabul army musters 25,000 men, other tribes about 15,000, the enemy's total strength being 40,000. Rumors are again current about Shere Ali being still alive. A fight at Gandamak is anticipated. Immense satisfaction is felt along frontier at the manner in which Bombay is undertaking so much work and responsibility.

Bombay, Sept. 29.—A special telegram to the Bombay Gazette from Deru Ghanikhan says that the Mongols, Durranis, Waziris, and Khuzabastis, the principal tribes, can muster 200,000 fighting men, and that their attitude continues to remain doubtful. They have hitherto done nothing to help the British. With the exception of the Ghilzais, only such petty tribes as the Afridis and Shuwaris, have obeyed General Roberts' call. The Kabulis here say that at Kafil ponies and donkeys, mules, and hill camels are abundant. At Kabul the Ameer could supply sufficient carriage if he chooses. The Ameer, attended by his son and suite, 45 members of the escort, and 200 men reached General Baker's camp on Saturday evening.

London, Sept. 29.—A Russian expedition for the surveying and exploring of the country and rivers between Samarkand and Amudarya started on the 17th August.

Germany has agreed to the American proposal for an International Conference on silver.

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword," "Marine-spike," "Ration," &c. No such restriction applies to the latter.

All solutions should be sent to *Enron, China Mail Office*, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day.

Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

I.
Sound trumpets! roll the doubling drum!
Stand close, ye eager ranks, I come! I come!
List to my fatal voice, that ugly crash,
That awful burst, you sudden lurid flash!
Now on, my merry men, the sleep ascend—
Strike firm and fast; may God the right defend.

Though lost to Albion, yet abroad I'm seen
A pretty decoration now, I ween;
Time was when sterner use my aid employed
And many a knight my succor hath enjoyed—
Full many a lance hath splintered on my front,
Of many a home-thrust have I borne the brunt.

'Mongst Cambria's warriors I linger still;
E'en awful Justice owns my potent will;
At masques and routs my ancient rôle I fill
And keep the merry "tenor of my way"!

2.
Though deep and glorious be my rolling flood
Yet ofttimes hath my channel run with blood.

3.
Found on the burning prairie, seen on the raging sea,
Whatever troubles mortal, centres itself in me.

4.
A virgin sought of old to wife—
Sad cause of fratricidal strife.

5.
A short life and a merry one, my friend—
As long as luxury its zest can lend.

6.
There's not a ship that puts to sea
But carries many a one like me.

YORICK.

THE U. S. CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC SERVICE IN CHINA.

CORRUPTION PREVALENT FOR YEARS.

THE GOVERNMENT SAID TO HAVE BEEN ROBBED OF \$40,000 BY A FORMER CONSUL AT HONGKONG.

The *Washington Post* of August 18th has an article on the U. S. Consular and Diplomatic Service in China, which cannot but prove of great interest to all classes in Hongkong and China generally, alike to natives, Americans and other foreigners. We reproduce the article, not omitting the headlines so characteristic of American journalism:—

MOSEY TO THE FRONT.

AN OLD-STYLE SURPRISE BY THE EX-PARTISAN LEADER.

The Seward-Bradford Ring again Arraigned by "The Man who Never Feared Anybody"—Some Points in the History of the Case.—The Dispatch that was Suppressed.

Mr Hayes' consul at Hongkong, ex-Confederate Gen. Mosby, has officially informed the State department that corruption has for years pervaded the United States consular and diplomatic service in China. His testimony cannot be ignored or set aside by Mr. Seward, as was the case with the evidence taken by the Springer committee. For all the perusal and crime committed by the Seward ring in China, and for the signs these dishonest officials have put upon the country, the Republican party has become responsible. When the Democratic majority in the last House sought to arraign Seward, and by punishing him and his confederates, thus vindicate the honor of this Government, the Republican minority offered united resistance. They filibustered for thirteen hours to prevent the adoption of the committee's report, and the leaders openly proclaimed that they would consume the balance of the session in dilatory motions rather than allow any part of the testimony to go into the Record. Some of the most important bills of the session remained to be acted upon, and in order that they might not fall, Mr. Springer withdrew his report and Seward escaped. The testimony against him was conclusive. He was arraigned before the bar of the House for contempt. He had refused to produce certain books which formed a part of the record of his former consulate, and contained the entries of its business. His plea was that if these books would criminate him, under the Constitution he could not be compelled to produce them. Though he escaped impeachment through the combined efforts of his party, a verdict of guilty was rendered against him by the American public. Mr. Seward returned to China, however, and resumed his position as the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States. He had received the indorsement of the Radical party, and was backed by the influence of the State department. He had not fulfilled his promise to vindicate himself, but he had managed to avoid technical conviction. At his written request, the investigation had been allowed to go over from the second to the third session of the Forty-fifth Con-

gress, in order that he might appear personally in his own behalf. He wrote Chairman Springer, that if he would thus prolong the investigation until he (Seward) could arrive, he would "vindicate himself completely and refute all the vile slanders that had been uttered against him." He obtained leave from the department to come to Washington for this purpose, and Chairman Springer induced Mr. Seward to add to the telegram granting this leave, instructions to bring the books which the committee wanted. Seward was represented before the committee by able attorneys, and his defense throughout consisted of the plea entered by him at the bar of the House—that he could not be forced to criminate himself. He admitted that the books demanded did contain a record of the business of the consulate, but said there were "other entries and memoranda in them which related to his personal matters." He had scarcely had time to resume his money-making operations when Consul Mosby opened upon him and his confederates. The official dispatch sent by the present consul in relation to the rascally formerly practiced at that consulate is as follows:

HONG KONG, February 20.

Hon. F. W. Seward, Assistant, &c.

Sir,—I desire to call the attention of the department to a question of interest both to myself and the Government. An act of Congress, passed in 1862, required all vessels carrying Chinese emigrants to the United States to have a certificate of the United States consul residing at the port of departure to the fact of their voluntary emigration. All of the Chinese emigrants go from this port, and I suppose have gone with the necessary certificate ever since the enactment of the law. On examination of the records of this consulate, I can find no credit to the Government for any fees collected on this account previous to the fourth quarter of 1871, although, as I am informed by those who know, fees have always been charged for this service. Since 1871, in every quarterly statement, there is a credit for the amount of emigration fees collected, and a charge for the "expense, as per voucher," for collecting them. By a strange coincidence, the debit for expense always balances the credit for collection, so that the Government got nothing. The total amount of these fees, as appears by the record, since 1871 is \$14,345.75. The late vice-consul in charge, Mr. Loring, informs me that no record was kept of fees for certificates for Chinese emigrants going to the United States in vessels carrying foreign flags, but that these fees were regularly collected and retained as the perquisites of the consul. There is a line of steamers, the Oriental & Occidental Co., carrying the British flag, that has for several years been running regularly between Hong Kong and San Francisco. As this company runs three large steamers and the Pacific Mail Co. only runs two, it may fairly be inferred that the Oriental & Occidental line and other foreign vessels have carried as many emigrants as the other. It may be estimated, therefore, that within the last eight years over \$50,000 have been collected here in emigration fees, or a sum about equal to the consular salary for that period. I would like very much to be allowed to retain these fees if it can properly be done, but I do not feel justified in appropriating them, in the absence of instructions from the department. No fees from this source have ever, I believe, been turned into the Treasury, but all have either been retained by the consul or consumed in the "expense" of examining the emigrants. I do not propose to charge the Government anything for expenses of examination, for I see no good reason why there should be any, and I expect to do this work in person. This duty, I learn, has heretofore been performed by one Peter Smith, whose receipts constituted the vouchers for the "expense" account. The following is a brief history of the ceremony of examination: "On the day before a vessel was to leave with Chinese emigrants, no matter whether foreign or American, the United States consul was informed that at a certain hour the passengers would be ready on board for examination. At the appointed time Peter Smith appeared, with the consular seal, the passengers came on deck and I expected to have before him each being asked if he was a voluntary emigrant. If he said that he was, his ticket was stamped with the consular seal. It would take, on an average, about one hour to complete the investigation." This is the whole proceeding, the Government being charged also with the expense of boat-hire, in addition to the amount for which Peter Smith has received. From all I have learned, I have no doubt that Peter Smith has only played the part of John Doe and Richard Roe in the proceeding. The nominal sum covered by his receipts is so absurdly out of proportion to the time he was employed and the value of the services that he rendered, or was capable of rendering, as to exclude any other conclusion. He is an ultimate keeper of a sailor's boarding-house, and I have no doubt would contract to-day to do the whole work for \$100 a year, and consider himself well paid. As I have already said, I intend personally to inspect the emigrants, no matter whether the department declares the fees received for the service to be official or unofficial.

The State department has from the first evinced a determination to stand by Seward, and to crush all who testify against him, or in any measure aid in the exposure of his dishonest practices. A single incident that occurred during the progress of the Springer investigation will illustrate this. The committee decided to hold their meetings at the State department, because the papers and records wanted were all there. Secretary Everts and his assistant, Fred Seward, professed an earnest desire to aid the committee, and detailed two clerks to look up such documents as they wanted. After a few days' experience with them, Chairman Springer became suspicious that these clerks were not producing the records with as much readiness as they might, so he put both of them on the stand, and swore them without a moment's warning. They testified that Mr. Brown, chief clerk of the department, had instructed them to submit all papers and records called for to him, before laying them before the committee. G. Wiley Wells was a victim to the Seward influence. He was appointed during a recess of Congress as consul general at Shanghai, to take the place of Seward, just promoted to minister. Wells discovered that corruption had ruled in every business of the consulate. He undertook to reform the evils and punish the rascals, but lost his official head before he could accomplish anything. As soon as Congress met, the Seward influence procured the appointment of Bailey, then consul at Hongkong, as consul general, and Wells was recalled. Bailey was an active member of the Seward ring, and he sought to have Loring, another confederate, appointed to the place he (Bailey) had just vacated. This would have made the corrupt circle complete, and opened an era of good stealing that would have delighted the gang and filled their pockets. Unfortunately, however, for the plunderers, Col. Mosby was sent to Hongkong, and they instinctively feared him. The first steamer that left Hongkong after Mosby's arrival, for the United States, brought letters to the State Department from the "consular ring" intended to disparage him and destroy his influence in advance. The plunderers had not mistaken their man. The "despatch" printed above demonstrates that Col. Mosby began the work of exposure without delay.

His official testimony shows that Bailey, while consul at Hongkong, robbed the government of over forty thousand dollars, in the one item of emigration fees. Instead of paying Mr. Bailey in the estimation of the State Department, and of the Fraudulent Administration, this official evidence of his dishonesty seems to have commended him. He was nominated for consul general, and the Senate, not being aware of the Mosby despatch, confirmed him. It was not the intention of the State department that the contents of this despatch should ever be made public. It was kept among the "State" secrets of the department, and only reached the public eye by means of a copy mailed from Hongkong to unofficial quarters. Col. Mosby, having entered upon the task of exposing this ring, is not the man to drop it or leave off until his work is accomplished. His official head may fall at the bidding of the Swards, and it is quite likely this will happen; but he has given the case against Seward a fresh impetus, and no doubt Congress will again take hold of it next winter. Not only have the corruptions of United States consuls and ministers in China brought disgrace upon the fair name of the United States but the effect has been disastrous to American shipping interests. An American resident of China writes: "The fact is that American consuls out here have been a greater terror to our ships than the Alabama ever was; so much so, that several lines of steamers have been driven for protection under the English flag."

COMMERCE BETWEEN CHINA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The departure of the China Merchants' steamer *Ho-chung* for Honolulu, and the prospect of direct communication being regularly established between the Celestial Empire and that port, are directing a large amount of attention to the Sandwich Islands. A brief glance at their past history and present position may, therefore, be of some interest. It is just about a century ago since this group of islands was discovered by Captain Cook. Their population was then estimated at 400,000; but it was probably nearer half a million. The official census taken in December, 1878, gives the number of the aborigines as only 44,000. In other words, the population has decreased by nine-tenths since the first impact of the islanders with civilization. If the decrease goes on at the same rate, some modern novelist may write a book on "The Last of the Hawaiians," probably more real but not less touching than the work in which Cooper has told how a once powerful and well-known race of Indians perished off the earth. The causes of the decline are various, and though the missionaries are anxious to point out that it is not due to "civilization," the result is pretty much the same. It is sometimes boastfully said that barbarism ever falls before civilization; but it is said to have to note that the conquest is only gained by the annihilation of the barbarians. The inferior race is not elevated, strengthened, and absorbed by the superior one, but is simply destroyed—peacefully and quietly, it is true, but with a certainty as great as though it were mowed down by cannon. There are some outward aspects, no doubt, upon which missionaries and others dwell with great complacency, if not perfect satisfaction. Heathen usages may have given place to forms of Christian worship; in lieu of the old savage in his war paint, there may be a decorous congregational deacon; and peaceful pursuits may have succeeded the fierce and cruel habits of former days. But what of the loathsome diseases, and the hardly less destructive vices which have hurried so many thousands of the innocent islanders to their graves? Kuakini, an old converted Governor of Hawaii, once asked a missionary, "Why did not our children die as frequently in the time of our dark-heartedness as they do now?" We do not know what answer was returned, but the missionary admits that the question "puzzled him."

Some valuable light has of late years been thrown on the causes of the decline of aborigines when brought in contact with the higher races, and it is shown that the result, though largely, is by no means wholly, due to what are called the "vices of civilization." It would appear that the transformation to new modes of life is too sudden to allow of adaptation to the new conditions; for, as Mr. Herbert Spencer so well points out, the life and health of an organized body imply an equilibrium between the external or "incident" forces and the forces of the organized body. The Polynesian islanders were not only unable to resist the imported epidemic diseases, but they also suffered from other causes connected with civilization. The foreign dress, which many have adopted, is manifestly unsuited to them; and as they still regard clothing more as ornamental than useful, they wear it in a very irregular manner. A writer records seeing some native church-goers who, being caught in a shower, threw off their finery, men and women together, and entered the meeting-house almost in *purs naturalibus*, with their coats and gowns in bundles under their arms. The coughing and sneezing of the congregation, it is added, almost drowned the voice of the preacher.

We need not, however, enter further into the causes of the decrease of the population. It is believed that the islands are capable of supporting several millions, whilst at present the natives number only 44,000. Their geographical position, their natural fertility, and the smallness of their population, have of late years attracted much attention to them; and it has been felt that, with the necessary labour, they might be greatly improved and their resources developed. King Kalakaua and his government seem disposed to welcome foreigners and to encourage trade. At present the chief export is sugar, which finds a ready market in America. It is believed that the islands contain valuable deposits of guano. Horses and cattle are exceedingly numerous. An increased population will, of course, add greatly to the quantity of produce raised, larger imports will be needed, and so commerce with the islands will be extended. If Mr. C. C. Moreno be successful in the important commercial mission with which he has been entrusted by the China Merchants' Company, it may be expected that a considerable import will be given to trade between China and the Sandwich islands. New projects are sometimes spoken of in too glowing colours, and a correspondent who refers to the islands as possessing for the Chinese "the attractions of *El Dorado*," probably goes too far. There is, however, no doubt that a very promising field is opened to enterprise, and that steady industry may hope for an abundant reward. The climatic conditions, the well-established government, the peaceful character of the people, are all favourable to the Chinese who emigrate thither. The success of those who have been on the

islands some years, is the best encouragement that can be offered, and forms more than sufficient inducement to others to go there. Upon this point, it may be mentioned that the steamship *Electra*, which left Whampoa a few days ago with nearly 600 passengers for Honolulu, had to leave behind more than one hundred passengers who were anxious to go. In no other place have the Chinese so intermarried with the natives. Many of them who have been there a few years have accumulated considerable property, and not a few have become storekeepers. All the Chinese women there are married; it being said that Chinese prostitution is unknown in the Hawaiian group. It says not a little for the enterprise of the management of a Chinese Steamboat Company that they should seek to extend their flag to distant seas; and no more convincing proof could be furnished that China is slowly, yet surely, departing from her traditional policy of exclusiveness and isolation.—*Celestial Empire*.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

At Simla and Calcutta the Government of India always sleeps with a revolver under its pillow—that revolver is the Commander-in-Chief. There is a tacit understanding that this revolver is not to be let off; indeed, sometimes it is believed that this revolver is not loaded.

The Commander-in-Chief has a seat in Council; but the Military Member has a voice. This division of property is a very odd one. The Commander-in-Chief has many offices; in each there is some one other than the Commander-in-Chief who discharges all his duties.

What does the Commander-in-Chief command? Armies? No. In India Commanders-in-Chief command no armies. The Commander-in-Chief only commands respect.

The Commander-in-Chief is himself an army. He transports, medical attendance, and provisioning are cared for by responsible officers. He is a host in himself; and a corps of observation.

All the world observes him. His slightest movement creates molecular disturbance in type, and vibrates into newspaper paragraphs.

When Commanders-in-Chief are born the world is unconscious of any change. No one knows when a Commander-in-Chief is born. No joyful father, no pale mother has ever experienced such an event as the birth of a Commander-in-Chief in the family. No Mrs. Gamp has ever leant over the banisters and declared to the expectant father below that it was "a fine healthy Commander-in-Chief." Therefore, a Commander-in-Chief is not like a poet. But when a Commander-in-Chief dies, the spirit of a thousand Beethovens sob and wail in the air; dull cannon roar slowly out their heavy grief; silly rifles gibber and chatter demagogically over his grave; and a cocked hat emptier than ever, rides with the mockery of despair on his coffin. On Sunday evening, after tea and estocism, the Supreme Council generally meet for riddles and forfeits, in the snug little clock-room parlour at Pottershof. "Can an army tailor make a Commander-in-Chief?" was once asked. Eight old heads were scratched and searched, but no answer was found. No sound was heard save the seething whisper of champagne ebullient and flowing in the eight old heads. Outside, the wind moaned through the rhododendron trees; within the Commander-in-Chief wept peacefully. He felt the awkwardness of the situation. He thought of Ali Muejid, and he thought of Isandula; he saw himself reflected in the mirror, and he declared that he gave it up. An aide-de-camp stood at the door hiccupping idly. He was known to have invested all his paper currency in Sackville street; and he felt in honour bound to say that the riddle was a little hard on the army tailors. So the subject dropped.

A Commander-in-Chief is the most beautiful article of social upholstery in India. He sits in a large chair in the drawing-room. Heads and bodies away vertically in passing him. He takes the oldest woman in to dinner; he gratifies her with his drowsy caudle. He says "Yes" and "No" to everyone with drowsy civility; everyone is consoled. His stare dimly twinkles; the host and hostess enjoy their light. After dinner he decants claret into his venerable person, and tells an old story; the company smile with innocent joy. He rejoins the ladies and leans kindly on a pretty woman; she forgives herself a mouth of indiscretions. He touches Lieutenant the Hon. Jupiter Smith on the elbow and inquires after his mother; a noble family is gladdened. He is thus a source of harmless happiness to himself and to those around him.

If a round of ball cartridge has been wasted by a suicide or a pair of ammunition boots carried off by a deserter, the Commander-in-Chief sometimes visits a great cantonment under a salute of seventeen guns. The military then express their joy in their peculiar fashion, according to their station in life. The cavalry soldier takes out his charger and gallops heedlessly up and down all the roads in the station. The sergeants of all arms fume about as if transcending some important business between the barracks and their officers' quarters. Subalterns hang about the mess, whisking their legs with small pieces of cane and drinking pegs with mournful indifference. The Colonel sends for everyone who has not the privilege of sending for him, and says nothing to each one eternally and desolately. The Majors and the officers doing general duty go to the Club and swear before the civilians that they are worked off their legs, complaining bitterly to themselves that the Service is going, &c., &c. The Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General puts on all the gold lace he is allowed to wear, and gallops to the Assistant Adjutant-General, where he has his office.

The Major-General Commanding writes notes to all his friends, and keeps orderlies flying at random in every direction. The Commander-in-Chief, who has a disturbed night in the train, sleeps peacefully throughout the day, and leaves under another salute in the afternoon. He shakes hands with everyone he can see at the station, and jumps into a long saloon carriage, followed by his staff.

"A devoted aide old fellow," everyone says; and they go home and dine solemnly with one another under circumstances of extraordinary importance.

The effect of the Commander-in-Chief is very remarkable on the poor Indian, whose untutored mind sees a Lord in everything. He calls the Commander-in-Chief "the Jungi Lord," or War Lord, in contradistinction to the "Mulla Lord," or Country Lord, the appellation of the Viceroy. To the poor Indian this War Lord is an object of profound interest and admiration. He has many aspects that resemble the other

and more intelligible Lord. An aide-de-camp rides behind him; hats or hands rise electrically as he passes, yet it is felt in secret that he is not pregnant with such thunderbolts of rupees, and that he cannot make or mar a Rajah. To the Rajah it is an ever recurring question whether it is necessary or expedient to salute to the Jungi Lord and call upon him. He is bedged about with servants who will require to be richly propitiated before any dusky countryman of theirs, great or small, gets access to this Lord of theirs. Is it, then, worth while to pass through this fire to the possible Moloch who sits beyond? Will this process of parting with coin—the Valley of the Shadow of Death—lead them to any palatable advantage? Perhaps the War Lord with his red right hand can add guns to their salute; perhaps he will speak a commendatory word to his caste-fellow, the Country Lord? These are precious possibilities.

A Rajah whom I am now prospecting for the Foreign Office asked me the other day where Commanders-in-Chief were ripened, seeing that they were always so mellow and blooming. I mentioned a few nursery gardens I knew of in and about Whitehall and Pall Mall. H. H. at once said that he would like to plant his son there. This is young 'Arry Bobbery, already favourably known on the Indian Turf as an enterprising and successful dealer.

You will know 'Arry Bobbery if you meet him, dear Vanly, by the peculiarly gracious way in which he forgives and forgets if you consult the indiscretion of lending him money. You may be sure that he will never allude to the matter again; but will rather wear a piquant do-it-again manner like our irresistible little friend Conny B.

I don't believe, however, that Bobbery will ever become a Commander-in-Chief, though his distant cousin, Scindia, is a General, and though they talk of pawning the long-shore Governorship of Bombay to Sir Cow-ass-goo-bottle-boy.

ALI BABA.

—*Vanly Fair*.

AN AMERICAN AUDIENCE.

To describe the peculiarities of an American audience is much like describing a level country; the latter rich, perhaps, in foliage; the former brilliant with bonnets and drapery, but both monotonous and without variety. The fashionable "first night" audience in New York has one interesting peculiarity worth noticing. It is good-natured and kindly to a degree, which utterly destroys its value as a jury for the trial of a new piece or a new actor. Those interested in the result must watch it very closely, and with the eye of experience, to judge whether the applause is merely conventional, given as a matter of etiquette, so to speak, or the true expression of aroused feeling. Every one, excepting, of course the critics, seems to go with placed determination that he or she will do his or her duty in making the occasion successful, whether the author, actor, and managers have done theirs or not. The persistency with which this determination is sometimes doggedly adhered to, like the forced smile of the bored guests at a fashionable dinner party, is amusing, and almost quaint in its peculiarity. A member of a New York first-night audience makes the French expression *liberal*—he assists, and it is not his fault if his assistance is in vain. This characteristic makes an absolute failure in that city the most ghastly and formidable thing of its kind known to the civilized world. An author or manager can brace his nerves against the noisy indignation of a disgraced and demonstrative audience. He can endure less easily, but still endure, the tender silence of a grieved and disappointed audience. But what amount of writhing and gasping of the teeth can express his feelings when an audience (as I have seen in New York) calls up the curtain on the first, second, third, and fourth acts, of a new play, and two-thirds of it quickly walk out of the house before the curtain rises on the fifth act? In such a case there is hardly an expression of disapproval heard throughout the evening in any part of the house, except in the subdued tones of private conversation between the acts. The gallery boy in the back row mentions his impressions to his neighbor, but joins the gentleman in the parquet whenever there is a chance to applaud. As the curtain falls, the hands that have just been going through the form of respectful approval reach for hats and cloaks, and the last act is left to its fate with a remnant of the audience, more patient than the deserters, but not more calm, serene, and placid.—*Bronson Howard in the theatre*.

A CIRCUS AGENT VANQUISHED.

Yesterday afternoon a depper little man, with a two-ounce cane and a half-pound cluster diamond pin, came into the *Chronicle* office and asked if the amusement reporter was in. When the man he sought was pointed out, the stranger grasped him warmly by the hand, remarking—

"Delighted to meet you, sir, really I am. I've heard of you at every place I stopped on my way from New York. I had such a curiosity to see you that I got off at Reno and took a run up. But really I had expected to find a much older man, considering the magnificent reputation your dramatic and circus criticisms have given you, if I didn't get aboard of anything else in town."

"Ah," said the reporter, blushing in four colours, "I'm glad to see you. Might I inquire your name?"

"Well, here's my card," said the little man, handing out a piece of paper about five inches square. "You may have heard of me before—Clarence De Lacy Slocom, agent of the Sebastian Nam Buena Vista Circus and Menagerie. This is by far the largest combination of gigantic circuses ever put on the road. We started out about five years ago in a small way, with not over 400,000 feet of canvas, only nine tents, and scarcely 1,500 animals, but we gradually absorbed all the small fry shows. They would go into bankruptcy along the route, and we would buy their outfits. Sebastian, our owner, is the most sympathetic man on earth. He'd buy their little shows and pay double price, just to help the poor devils along. Money is of no account to him. He's travelling simply for pleasure and a desire to see the great West. 'I'd like to know him,' remarked the reporter.

"Oh, he knows you—that is, by reputation. He has your picture set in a frame that cost him over 100 dols. He was saying was dull he just took a look at that phiz of yours, and it always made him feel as happy as if he was obliged to turn 500 people away at the door. But I just came in to give you a little information about our show. I always like to give a man all

the points when I know he possesses the talent to handle them in the right style. Some fellows down at Reno and Carson tried to pump me, but I didn't propose to let a description of my show be mangled up by scrub writers. Besides Sebastian telegraphed me from New York last night not to let anybody but you get aboard of the first grand description. Just mention four miles of cages containing wild beasts, with twelve new varieties of elephants, and a recently discovered monster from Africa called the jabberwock, which weighs 8,000 pounds."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, sir, and a man like you, with a fine descriptive ability and inexhaustible command of language, which has made you famous in two continents."

"How many columns do you want?"

"Oh, as many as you please."

"When will the show be here?"

"Perhaps not for two months; it takes such a long time to move the animals that our progress across the country is slow."

"Just so. Well, our figures for big circuses like yours are 150 dols. per column, cash down, and 30 per cent. of the gross receipts if the show is a success."

The circus agent seemed greatly affected. "Isn't that rather steep?" he said.

"It would be, perhaps, for a small provincial journal like the *New York Herald*, or even the *London Times*, but we circulate such a mammoth edition that the price is comparatively trifling. Fourteen freight cars come up every day with paper for our edition, which is worked off on five big Walter presses, lightning geared. Our expense for steam alone, sir, is 2,000 dols. a day. We have more carriers than you could pack in your largest tent. Our Eastern circulation has been increasing at the rate of 1,000 a day for the last two years. By simply cutting down the size of the paper 2½ of an inch, our proprietor has saved money enough to build four school-houses worth 40,000 dols. each, and endowed an orphan asylum in each county in the State. He doesn't run the paper for money, but just simply for his health and because he likes the country. Our mailing and folding machinery would remind you of the *Risdon Ironworks*."

"Is it in this building?"

"Oh, no; this is simply our branch office—the place where we write up circuses. Our principal establishment is—"

The circus agent groaned as if in agony, and fled from the office.—*Virginia City Chronicle (Neada)*.

A NERVOUS PEOPLE.

Excellent medical authority asserts that the constant strain of business, added to the dryness of our climate, has so changed the constitution that it is impossible for us to do what our fathers did before us safely. "We are," says Dr. Beard, "ten degrees more sensitive to cold than they were," as the cases of sunstroke and heat prostration bear evidence. There is an immense increase in neuralgia, sick headache, hay fever, nervous exhaustion, and especially in dyspepsia, in itself the potent source of a host of physical and mental irritants and diseases. Now with such systems as we have, high strung, nervous and irritable, the use of stimulants cannot be otherwise than injurious. It is impossible to use them as they were used in the days gone by. There is hardly a man of middle age who does not remember that hospitality and a sideboard of wines and liquors were synonymous terms. Both men and women drank freely, and professional men and the clergy indulged in the same habit. It would be folly to say that what is a vice now was a virtue then, but it can be safely asserted that people did indulge then without the same injurious effects that follow the practice now. The predominant nervousness of the present time had not been developed. Our ancestors could drink freely, smoke extravagantly, indulge to excess in tea and coffee, and yet live to a serene old age; now it is simply impossible. True, the traffic in ardent spirits has enormously increased, but so has the population; true people yet drink to excess, but they do not do it with impunity. Circumstances have altered cases, and two-thirds of the present terrible effects flowing from intemperance are due to the change in the physiological conditions of the human race, and especially in this country, where people are strung up to a tension that will no more allow a free use of strong drinks than a barn filled with straw will permit the introduction of fire.—*Newark Advertiser*.

The French continue to be downright glad at the acquittal of Captain Carey; one enthusiastic journal goes the length of claiming that as a compensation for the "iniquities" to which he has been subjected, "he be buried in Westminster." "They," the comic journals are very complacent to the Captain, but the Monarchal press refuse to believe in his innocence, and hold him responsible for not communicating common sense and ordinary prudence to "Marcel II," who did not know how to command six soldiers, but who was nevertheless deemed competent to direct the destinies of 36 millions of Frenchmen! All pretenders are either used up or played out in France. The Republic is a fixture, and is every day becoming more and more the very nation itself.

"It may be interesting news," says the *San Francisco News Letter*, "that the Rotterdamse Handelsvereeniging loses 70,000,000 florins by the failure of the Afrikaansche Handelsvereeniging," but to impart such information by telegraph must be very wearing on the wires. That is the smallest part of the evil, however. We know of three compositors and one foreman printer who have committed suicide by drowning since those Dutch banks began to fail, thereby causing a glut in the shrimp market and giving an inky flavour to the crabs. These unfortunate men did not belong to the *Neus Letter* office. Not at all. We are too careful of the lives of our printers for that, and have a machine (patent applied for) expressly invented for such emergencies. It is like a gigantic inverted pepperpot, with holes in the lid large enough to let type slip through freely. It takes some time to get the name of a Dutch bank along the wires, and as soon as we are warned by the arrival of the first instalment our machine is promptly hoisted into position over the form. As the name continues to come in, four able-bodied men shovel type into the Dutchometer from a well-mixed heap of all the letters in the alphabet. The machine is then violently agitated by being beaten with a "saw-lor club," and after the type has rattled off an hour or two we have got that name about as correct as any of the dailies. We hear that the Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Printers is going to award the *Spies Letter* an oracle medal for this life-saving apparatus."

POSTAL RATES.

Unjoined we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world, called rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as they may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as a book, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt, paying an extra fee of 2 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

S.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Guayaquil, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Italian Colonies.

Countries not in the Union. The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Spain (N.E.), Bahamas, Guatemala, Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), and Venezuela (N.E.):—

Via San Francisco via Brindisi
Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30 34
Newspapers, 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 8
Registration, 8 8

British & Union Islands only:—

Letters, 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 4.

A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, any other two of following places (through British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Port of China, Japan, Bangkok, Cochin, Singapore, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, &c., between the above by Contract Mail, &c., &c.

Letters, 2 8 2 2
Newspapers, 2 8 2 2
Books & Patterns, 2 8 2 2
Registration, 2 8 2 2

Publication fulfilling the conditions after named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

The publication must consist wholly of great part of political or other news, articles relating thereto, or to other topics, with or without advertisement.

It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed; whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such case, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unsuitable for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 a.m. to 11.50 a.m. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mail.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., all of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unsealed, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

For Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for the next despatch, even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Office 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of any correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama, Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.

Up to £25.....18 cents.
" £25.....36
" £50.....54
" £100.....72

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

+ Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

October 17, 1879.

Let. Pap.	Let. Pap.
Allen, E. L. B. 1	Losch, E. 1
Arderm, H. M. 1	Marques, Augustol 1
Atack, Myan 1	regd. Massey, Mr. 1
Ayoon 1	regd. McCarty, Dr. 1 bk.
Azavedo, Joko 1	McDonald, D. N. 3
B. de 1	McDerm, Mrs. 1
Baller, Mrs. 8	Moore, H. E. 1
Barker, G. 1	Moran, B. 1
Benton, J. 1	8 Moreno, C. 1
Berckelhaest, 1	Morton & Co., 1
Septimus, 1	1
Bonkman, Carl 1	card Murphy, P. 12
Bottu, Moner. 1	Nicola, SorDiago 1
Bourbon, Chas. 1	card Nielsen, F. C. 1
Brathwaite, Capt. 1	O'Brien, Timothy 1
Bratsberg, Oluf C. 2	Ormiston, 1
Brooks, Mrs. 1	Mrs J. R. 1
Jennie 1	Palmeira, Dolores 1
Brown, John 1	Pattison, Mrs H. 1
Michael, of 1	regd. Perry, Wm. Jas. 1
Shanghai 1	Pejussi, C. N. 1
Carlson, G. 1	Phillips, R. M. 1
Ching (Seaman) 1	Planford, Sr. Juan 1
Colby, Mrs. 1	Poyet, Moricid 1
Connor, Capt. 1	Quon-Yee

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore B., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Captain.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers							
Bombay	Brit.	str.	740	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong		
Butuan	Span.	str.	838	Oct. 18	Russell & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-morrow at daylight
Carisbrook	Brit.	str.	960	Oct. 18	Bun Hia Chan	Bangkok	Yokohama
Charlton	Brit.	str.	786	Oct. 12	Taok Mao	P. & O. S. N. Co.	
China	Brit.	str.	1036	Oct. 17	Russell & Co.	Saigon	
Craiglands	Brit.	str.	709	Oct. 17	Russell & Co.	Bangkok	22nd Inst.
Danube	Brit.	str.	561	Oct. 13	Yuen Fat Hong	Manila	Tug Flying
Diamante	Brit.	str.	514	Oct. 18	Russell & Co.		22nd Inst.
Fame	Brit.	str.	117	Sept. 24	B. K. & W. Poon Dock Co.	Y'hama & S. Fisco	22nd Inst.
Gaelic	Brit.	str.	1712	Oct. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama & Higo	at daylight
Gleanings	Brit.	str.	1887	Oct. 16	Russell & Co.	Holhow	at daylight
Hainan	Amer.	str.	281	Oct. 16	Kwok Acheong	Coast Ports	21st, daylight
Kiangchow	Brit.	str.	159	Oct. 16	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Yokohama via Kobe	To-day
Kwangtung	Brit.	str.	674	Oct. 16	Alta Bial M. S. S. Co.		Coast Dock
Nigata Maru	Japan.	str.	1096	Oct. 12	Kwok Acheong		30th Inst.
Norma	Brit.	str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		23rd Inst.
Ocean	Brit.	str.	971	Oct. 4	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	
Oceanic	Brit.	str.	3707	Oct. 14	O. & O. S. S. Co.	London, &c.	
Sea Gull	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.		
Tigre	Fch.	str.	2169	Oct. 14	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Yangtze	Brit.	str.	782	Oct. 16	Siemens & Co.		K'loon Dock
Sailing Vessels							
Adelaide Norris	Amer. bge.	719	Aug. 11	Vogel & Co.	New York		
Adolph	Ger. bge.	867	Sept. 18	Wieler & Co.	Manila		
Alexander Yeats	Canad. sh.	1598	Sept. 8	Russell & Co.	San Francisco		Coast Dock
Alva	Port. sh.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.			
Burg van Middelburg	Dutch bge.	602	Sept. 30	Siemens & Co.			
Beethoven	Ger. bge.	340	Oct. 7	Melchers & Co.			
Belle of Oregon	Amer. bge.	1168	Oct. 6	Captain			
Canton	Brit. bge.	779	Oct. 16	Chinese			
Chateaubriand	Fch. bge.	347	Sept. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Shanghai		Coast Dock
Chocola	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.			For Sale
Ernest	Fch. bge.	390	Oct. 13	Landstein & Co.			
Excelsior	Amer. bge.	693	Aug. 24	Russell & Co.	New York		
Flavia	Brit. sh.	650	Sept. 26	Kin Tye Loong			
Floral Star	Brit. sh.	244	Oct. 12	Adamson, Bell & Co.			
Fred. P. Litchfield	Amer. bge.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	New York		
Gesine Brons	Ger. bge.	402	Oct. 3	Wieler & Co.	New York		Coast Dock
Glamorganshire	Brit. bge.	457	Sept. 21	Vogel & Co.			
Gustav	Ger. bge.	656	Sept. 22	Siemens & Co.			
H. Upmann	Ger. bge.	426	Oct. 2	Remedios & Co.	Holbo		
Hans	Ger. bge.	310	Sept. 11	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg		
Harrington	Brit. bge.	672	Oct. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Highlander	Amer. bge.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.			
Hopewell	Brit. bge.	578	Oct. 6	Order			
J. A. Borland	Amer. bge.	670	July 26	Vogel & Co.	New York		
Joseph Haydn	Ger. bge.	802	Oct. 1	Melchers & Co.	Bangkok		Cleared
Kalaja	Russ. bge.	690	Aug. 18	Vogel & Co.	London		
Kim Young Tye	Siam. bge.	329	Oct. 2	Chinese	Hamburg		
Kirkland	Brit. bge.	453	Sept. 21	Wieler & Co.			
Lucky	Soderstrom. Siam. bge.	424	Oct. 3	Chinese	Hamburg		
Mangerton	Brit. bge.	330	Sept. 26	Carlowitz & Co.			
Norseman	Brit. sh.	711	Oct. 12	Yuen Fat Hong			
Peibo	Christiansen. Ger. bge.	251	Oct. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Princess Seraphi	Siam. bge.	454	Sept. 22	Carlowitz & Co.			
San Lorenzo	Span. sch.	250	Oct. 12	Remedios & Co.			For Sale
Southern Cross	Amer. sh.	1129	Oct. 15	Captain			
Star of China	Brit. sh.	794	Aug. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	London		
Sumatra	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.			Coast Dock
Ta Hongkong	Buchmann. Siam. sh.	635	Sept. 21	Chinese			
Tal Lee	Stehr. Ger. bge.	256	Oct. 2	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Hamburg		
Toowoomba	Kirkpatrick. Brit. bge.	585	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.	London		
Triton	Kallen. Ger. bge.	568	Aug. 21	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg		
Twilight	Watland. Amer. sh.	1303	Sept. 14	Douglas Lapraik & Co.			
Wm. H. Deitz	Endicott. Am. bkline.	487	Sept. 21	Russell & Co.	Singapore		Coast Dock
Young Siam	Benedictsen. Siam. sh.	701	Sept. 6	Order			
WEAMPOA							
Charlote	Gautier. Fch. bge.	255	Oct. 11	Carlowitz & Co.			
Lola	Dudfield. Brit. bge.	472	Oct. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London		
Rosebud	Collie. Brit. sh.	340	Sept. 26	Thomas & Mercer	London		
CANTON							
Ningpo	Cass. Brit. str.	761	Oct. 17	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Sept. 30	A. L. Douglas
Epsilon	7 h	Chinese	gunboat	400	...	...	Oct. 15	Lang, R.N.
Eta	7 h	Chinese	gunboat	400	...	...	Oct. 15	F. E. Walker, R.N.
Foxhound	7 h	Chinese	gunboat	455	...	...	Oct. 12	Wm. H. G. Nowell
Frolic	7 h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Sept. 23	Stuart H. Rickman
Id Tai	C. D.	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Meanece	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Midge	7 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Sept. 30	H. Salmond
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Sept. 5	Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	Jar. Sl.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Theta	7 h	Chinese	gunboat	421	...	...	Oct. 15	J. J. Bell, R.N.
Vencedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alararo
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith
Zeta	7 h	Chinese	gunboat	400	...	...	Oct. 15	R. Paul, R.N.

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Ogry	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Kin Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	...	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	...	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	O. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.
Yotal	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	...
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-shu	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	O. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. H. Murray
Tehing-tung	180	6	60	Bossard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Oct. 11, 1879.

Iris	for Fremantle
*Kwangtung	for Hongkong
Lapwing	for London
Mikado	for London
Sir Lancelot	for Melbourne
Wandering Minstrel	for London
White Adder	for London

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Oct. 10, 1879.

Ancona	British
Chin-tung	Chinese
Dougalton	for London, &c.
Europe	British
Glasgow	for New York
Glasgow	British
Glasgow	British
Glasgow	British
Glasgow	British
Glasgow	British

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Hae-san	Chinese
H. O. Orsted	Danish
Hidoyoshi Maru	Japanese
Kiang-ching	Chinese
Kiang-tan	Chinese
Kiang-tung	Chinese
Kiang-yuen	Chinese
Kung Wo	Chinese
Orissa	British
Packong	British
Pekin	British
Taiyew	Chinese
*Tigre	French
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Wuhu	British
Yang-lao	French

SAILING VESSELS.

Foochow	Siamese barque
Hermann	German barque
Johann Heinrich	German schooner
John R. Worcester	British ship
Kimoonboat	Siamese brig
Lulu	British schooner
Martha Brockelmann	German barque
Oscar Vidal	British brig
Pelham	for New York
Serapis	Siamese barque
Siam	British ship
Thurand Castle	British barque
Veteran	British barque

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Benolutha	American barque
Chihaya Maru	Japanese barque
Idly	French corvette
Lynn	H. M. gunboat
Magpie	French gunboat
Manokey	H. M. gunboat
Palos	U. S. corvette
Palos	U. S. gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, October 18th, 1879.

At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	400 350	來路烟猪肉
" Amer. Sugar cured, "	250 220	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, "	200 180	福州烟猪肉
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, catty	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, "	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, "	90 80	湯肉
" Steak, "	150 140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛脷
" " corned, "	300 270	鹹牛脷
" Head, "	750 700	牛頭
" Heart, "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, each	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, "	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, "	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, lb.	320 300	花旗火腿
" Chinese, "	230 210	金華火腿
" English, "	350 300	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, "	180 160	羊排
" Leg, "	180 160	羊腿
" Shoulder, "	140 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	70 60	猪脚
" Feet, "	100 90	猪脚
" Fry, "	110 100	猪雜
" Head, "	90 80	猪頭
" Heart, each	60 50	猪心
" Kidneys, "	100 90	猪腰
" Liver, lb.	120 110	猪肝
Pork, Chop, catty	160 150	猪排
" Corned, "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Leg, "	160 150	猪腿
" Fat or Lard, "	110 100	猪油
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, lb.	140 130	羊肝
Smoking Figs, each	\$2. \$1.25	猪仔
Suet, Beef, lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, "	110 100	生牛油
Sweet Bread, catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, "	140 130	牛仔肉
Poultry.		
Capons, catty	200 180	雞
Doves, each	110 100	班鳩
Ducks, catty	120 110	鴨
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100 90	鴨蛋
Fowls, catty	160 150	雞
Geese, "	120 110	鵝
Partridges, each	800 —	鵪鶉
Rice Birds, doz.	200 150	禾花雀
Pigeons, each	140 130	白鴿
Rabbits, live, Canton, "	700 600	省城家兔
Snipe, each	100 90	沙鷄
Turkeys, Cock, catty	500 450	火雞
" Hen, "	350 300	火雞
Fish.		
Bombay Ducks, per hundred	200 180	肚魚
Bream, catty	90 80	鯉魚
Carp, "	100 90	鯉魚
Catfish, "	60 50	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, "	160 —	鹹魚
Crabs, "	100 50	蟹
Outile Fish, "	80 70	墨魚
Dace, "	90 80	黃尾鱸
Dog Fish, "	60 50	跌倒沙
Kels, Congor, "	60 50	海鯊
" Fresh water, "	100 90	淡水鱸
" Silver, "	110 100	白鱸
" Yellow, "	100 90	黃鱸
File Fish, "	70 60	剥皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large	160 150	大鮮魚
" Small, "	80 70	鮮魚仔
Frogs, "	120 110	田雞
Garnoupe, "	140 130	石斑魚
Gudgeon, "	100 90	白哈魚
Gurnard, "	90 80	紅魚